The country may now expect the resignation of Mr. Secretary Stanton. He pulicly declared that if Lan's army escaped destruction it was because be was unfit to be Secretary of War.

Brough on Lincoln.

In the "great speech of the Hon. Joux Baovou," as the Cincipnati Commercial terms it, in that city on Monday evening last, the Republican candidate for Governor, is reported by that print to have said;

"Well, the President was elected by the votes of the Northern States-constitutionally elected. He had a majority of the electoral votes. Who was he? Why a Kentuckian-a native born Kentuckian, an old Henry Clay Whig-a conservative on the subject of slavery, amounting almost to a pro slavery man."

It is by such dishonest statements, for they can be characterized by no milder term, that Mr. Baougn hopes to deceive the people. It is true that Mr. Lincoln was "elected by the votes of the Northern States-constitutionally elected." But Mr. Baccon admits that even the Southern leaders could make no pretence for rebellion so long as the Democratic party remained intact in this country, and, to use his own language, "it could only be made by destroying, breaking down the Democratic party," because, as he alleges, he saw incipient treason in the Demo eratic National Convention which met at Cincinnati in 1856. Mr. Brouge did not support the nominees of that body, but what excuse can he offer, if he is a patriot and true Union man as he now claims to be, for not exposing the traitorous designs which he now avows were deat that time? Either these clarations are a convenient after thought of Mr. Baoues, made for the purpose of parading his sagacity and as an apology for his defection from the Democratic party, or else they are evidenge of political and moral dishonesty which should debar him from any public position which

requires firmness and integrity to discharge. But we had intended to refer to the declaration of Mr. BROUGH that Mr. LINCOLN was "a conservative on the subject of slavery, amounting almost to a pro-slavery man." The record of Mr. Lincoln, his public speeches, deny that he is a conservative upon the question of slavery or any issue of public policy. He is radical and revolutionary, and constitutionally so. While a member of Congress in 1846 he took the broad ground that the right of revolution, or secession, of rebellion existed with every peop'e when, ir their own judgment, their political rights were invaded by the majority. Ujon this ground he ju-tifies the revolt of Texas from Mexico, and the arguments he used upon that occasion are those now put forth by the secessionists of the South as a justification for their rebellion from the Federal Government. Mr. Lincoln if not the author, most cordially indorses the dogma that the United States could not exist under one Government, part slave and part free, but that they must be all slave or all free. This sentiment he advocated in the face of the fact that the Union had existed and prospered for near eighty years under a mixed system. Mr. Lincoln thus believing, or professing so to believe, would have been both inconsistent and dishonest if he was not willing and ready to use the position in which he had been placed to favor the abolition of slavery-to make all the States free, a policy which he thought necessary to perpetuate the Government. Mr. BROUGH is dishonest, glaringly so, in claiming that Mr. LINCOLN was conservative on the subject of slavery-amounting almost to a pro-slavery man. He was supported by the Abolitionists in 1860 on account of his sympathy with the views they entertained upon the slavery question, and since the 4th of March, 1861, he has been completely under the influence of the SUMNER wing of the Republican party. Mr. BROUGH also avers that the President is "an old HENRY CLAY Whig." It is true that Mr. LINCOLN adopts all the errors which that eminent statesman and patriot entertained upon the questions of a national bank, a protective tariff, and kindred topics, but he care fully eschews the opinions he expressed against the schemes and policy of the Abolitionists and the danger to the peace and perpetuity of the Union by permitting sectional controversies upon the slavery issue. There is no conservatism in Mr. Lixcorn's composition, and there is none in Mr. Brough's The people by sad experience can appreciate the consequences of placing a party in power of which Mr. Lin cons is the representative, and if they desire to perpetuate the troubles of the past two years they can succeed most admirably by continuing the control of the government in the hands of men who justify the policy of the Administration-a policy which has already precipitated terrible calamities upon the country, and it will be Providential indeed if they do not result in a permanent dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of free, constitutional, government.

The Escape of General Lee-Probability of a War with England and

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1863. The only rumor in circulation eliciting comment is the final and unexpected escape of Lee's army from the meshes spread for it by General Meule. This occasions bitter disappointment, as it necessitates a new campaign, and defers in definitely the close of the war, which was fondly believed to be near at hand. It is now argued among the military savants here that the Rebel leaders will concentrate in Virginia their whole available military force for a last grand struggle. hoping to be able to crush the Union Army of the Potomic and again menace Washington.

The escape of Lee is more particularly regretted, as by prolonging the war against the resellion it postpones the reckoning to which there is reason to believe that the Government here intends to call either France or England, or both of them, for their recent conduct. The policy in this respect has undoubtedly been fully deter noted on, and only the fitting opportunity is waited for to recognize in the covert hostility of France and England an actual casus belli which will worked us in turning upon them the united arm vs and an ies of the whole country.

Surewd observers here, who are actuated more by palriotism than partisanship, aver that this is the only course by which the disunited fragments of the Union can ever be completely consolidated. Many of the most influential men of the country. are urging upon the Administration the adoption of the policy advocated by the Herald. They advise that whenever the Rebel army in Virginia is vanquished the Government shall treat the rebellion as ended, and, without talking about subjugation or political considerations of any description; shall present to the armies of the South an indusement to follow the old fing of our country to more glorious encounters with foreign foes, and thus practically bring the North and South together again in one common cause - New York Herald.

-The Administration would not receive Alex. Stephens because it might be construed into a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. What a humbug that is, when we have had commissioners treating with them for exchange of prisoners, &c., for nearly two years.

The Duty and Policy of the Govern- Savannah, Mobile, Wilmington-all our sea-

ment-The Future of the Republic. ports. What of that? we ask again. At the conclusion of the Punic war, when the Italian Confederacy had been subdued by Rome, Sylla turned the combined armies of the Romas s and the Italians against Mithridates, King of All these remain!" Pontus, and not only punished this arcle tene my of the Romans for his sympathy with the inrially were gone. surgent Italians, but also largely increased the power and glory of the Roman republic and more

itmly remaited the once divided people. This Punic war war in many remarkable respects pre cisely similar in its causes, its progress and its re sult to that now raging in this country; and, if our statesmen will but profit by the teachings of history, the parallel between these two great wars will be continued to the sequel. In a few months more the rebellion, now shattered by a On the other hand, he weakens himself by the series of decided defeats, will be entirely sup pressed; and already the necessities, the probabilities and the possibilities of the future press themselves upon the attention of all those who are sagacious enough to understand that the end of the war is not to end all our difficulties, and that much remains to be done after the work of then complete the policy of concentration which subduing the rebellion by military force is com but partially pursued has already been attended Within a few days past it has been satisfacto-Retiring to the interior as be advances, we

rily demonstrated that the recent successes of our shall weaken him and strengthen ourselves with arms and the almost entire exhaustion of the Rebel armies are captured or destroyed, and when the Rebel leaders have either sought safety in flight or are prisoners in our hands, only onehalf of our labor is accomplished. Our Govern ment will then find itself with an immense vet eran army for which to provide. At the South will be another great army of experienced soldiers, heartily tired of rebellion, but not tired of tion of the war has left the seceded States desti- from the pursuit of wealth to the defense of the tate of any provision for peaceful times, whether | country, and that would be a positive gain. as regards the cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco crops, or the usual manufactures in all depart ments of industry. This state of affairs North and South, will greatly complicate the difficulties of the Government in providing for the disbanded armies; for the Northern soldiers cannot safely be sent home to add to the distresses of a financial and commercial crisis, and the Southern soldiers will have no alternatives but to turn bri gands and guerrillas or starve. The best and at Providence, R I., on Tuesday. most expedient course for the Government, there fore, is to preserve and unite the armies of the North and the South and find some suitable emplayment for this tremendous and invincible at the close of a similar war and in a similar di | in 1868.

emma, is consequently worthy of our imitation.

Fortunately, like Sylla, we have the argument

of right and justice, as well as those of expediency, in support of this course. England and France have sympathized with and encouraged the Rebels more openly, zealously and effectually ladies to be in exceitent physical condition-in foreign intervention, the rebellion would long ago ness. have died a natural death Without the continual supply of foreign arms, munitions and granumore than a year at most. From its very incep tion up to the present time, England and France have been participants in the crime of the rebel lion and have reaped all its advantages. Upon what pretence, then, can they claim to escape its punishment? They have been secretly but diligently making war upon us for over two years, and it is quite time that we began to retaliate. The United States have never provoked a war the conscript law of poor laborers. own laws has followed up its re over it. cognition of the belligerent rights of with arms, ammunition and money, and, while is now engaged in constructing a fleet of iron clads for Rebel use. Our comment upon such Providence overruled the matter. cowardly and treacherous proceedings should be . - Since the war broke out nearly 150 was this continent while we were occupied with our to be built before many months. be punished as he deserves.

In a word, then, it is our duty as well as our sterest to attack England and France as soon as this war is concluded. The Southern people are equally incensed against Europe for holding out false and deceitful promises, not one of which has such a cause. Thus all animosities between the North and the South will be lost in the common interests and fortunes of such a conflict; all the social and political problems which threaten to perplex us will be easily solved; all the dangers of a too sudden recurrence to peace will be averted; our gallant soldiers and brave Generals will be gloriously employed; the military and na-France will be driven out of Mexico and Eng. ments of the Boston Courier here quoted;

From the Rebellious States.

Richmond papers of the 18th and 19th have their system and the purging of our own."found their way to New Rork, via Fortress cent military disasters are making a heroic at

NO CAUSE FOR DESPONDENCY.

avoid sinking-when nearly all his guns had for that purpose?-[Cleveland Plaindealer. burst and half his crew had fallen-a momentary cessation of firing induced the adversary to hall him and inquire whether he had struck. "We

but the hottest of those they have seen are, to by honorable and right minded people with feelthose which must come, but as the freshness of ings of contempt and indignation an April morning to the fiery breath of dog days; It is prinful to dwell upon this social degrada but as the snow upon the side of the Hecla to the tion. An informer is always viewed with sus whirling gulf of firme within; but as December picion, no matter how disinterested he may ap

to half its extent, forious as has been the war in that he is engaged in a business from which which is has been engaged, mighty as have been honor and decency shrink. The alleged patriot its struggles, glorious as have been its victories, ism which is pretended to be at the bottom of pparalleled as has been the result. What we this infamous work can not justify it. A man have done is scarcely a type of what we can do | can not be loyal to his country, and at the same The present situation, far from being desperate, time disloyal to hopor and good faith. He who is only trying enough to induce new energy in the violates the latter, must be untrue to the former ontest, to call for new exertions and new sacri | Such instruments, in the hands of a despotic fices, to remind our people of the nature of the Administration, may do great wrong, and be the conflict, and the object of the enemy, to bring out cause of serious injury to innocent and onoffendour whole strength, and to let the world see of ing chizens; just as a madman may be the means what we are capable. While the Yankees think of inflicting incalculable loss, by applying a they have subjugated us by taking Vicksburg. torch to the heart of a great city. This low work we repeat, in the language of Paul Jones, "We is instigated by spurious patriotism. It is not

have not yet begun to fight." Such is the spirit of our people, such the re-duty. It is prompted, too frequently, by the sources of our countrymen in their own determ basest passions which degrade human nature. ined will, such the obstacles which the enemy And those who indulge in it must expect to feel will have to overcome, before he can ever subdue the scorpion lash of scorn that honest men emus. We have lost Vicksburg and Port Hudsor. ploy to whip such "rascals naked through the What of that? Suppose we lose Charleston, world."- Phila Age.

"What though the field be lost?

All is not lost! The unc nquerable will, And study of revenge, immortal hate, And courage never to submit, or yield: These we still have, though everything mate-

But we are reduced to no such straits. On the contrary, we speak the solemn truth when we declare that in our opinion our situation, although it is one which calls for the utmost exertion, so far from being desperate is not even gloomy. The enemy has taken Vick-burg and Port Hud son. Does he open the navigation of the river thereby ? Not at all, as we think we showed the other day, and we think showed satisfactorily garrisons he is obliged to put in those places, and he strengthens our armies by returning the garri sons which have been so long shut up there. He would do the same thing by taking Charles ton, Savannah and Mobile. Having no longer any detached posts to defend, our army could with such memorable results.

every step that he takes in leaving his base of Rebel resources make the speedy conclusion of operations. We have made our calculations long our civil war a matter of certainty. But, when ago that all he towns wi hin reach of the ene my's the just Rebel stronghold is taken, when all the pavy would fall; and giving them, for the sake of argument, up to him, we conceive that we are more able to beat him without them than with them. Let it not be forgotten, in the meantime that we have a powerful army-an army that has never been beaten, with a General at its head who may rank with the most renowned leaders of whom history makes mention. Let the de sponding think on these facts, and tell us what fighting. At the North all branches of trade, there is gloomy in our situation. For our part commerce and manufacture will be as seriously we see nothing whatever. We may be called or embarrassed by the sudden change from war to to destroy more cotton and tobacco to prevent peace as they were, three years ago, by the sud- their falling into the hands of the enemy; but den change from peace to war. At the South in our opinion, this would not be the worst thing the insane eagerness of the Rebel leaders to con the Government could do, even of its own free centrate every possible energy upon the prosecu will. It would recall the minds of thousands

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

-How execrable would the policy of the Government be, were Abolitionists instead of conservatives to become the victims of it .- Bos

-Twenty conscripts deserted from the camp -Forney's Press says the yearning for peace

-There is a Second Advent preacher in Chi force. The example the Romans under Sylla, cago who declares the end of all things will occur

> -Cincinnati has 15,000 troops in the field, and during the late raid of Morgan she raised 15,356 men to trap the invader.

-It has become quite fashionable in Paris fo than Mithridates encouraged the Italian confed other words, embonpoint is quite the style, and eracy. Without the expectation of foreign aid, stove pipe waists are considered as perfectly the rebellion would never have been organized. frightful. This is because the Empress, as she Without the constant but delusive promises of advances in age, is showing a tendency to full-

-The Mark Lane Express thinks that how factures, the rebellion could not have survived ever good the remaining wheat maturing season may be, England will need to import at least 5,000,000 quarters of wheat-40,000,000 bushels. -The brokers in Rhode Island are doing a

good business in furnishing substitutes, receiving \$20 for every subject presented. -The town of New Haven, Ct., has appropriated \$200,000 to purchase the exemption under

with either England or France. They have at | -- A wag in the Providence Journal suggests tacked us not only without provocation, but at a that the barricades of news paper of which the time when we were involved in domestic diffi- offices of the N. Y. Tribune and N. Y. Times culties and could not protect ourselves effectu- are protected, must prove very effectual, for ally. England deliberately trampling upon its paper is so high that rioters cannot possibly get

insurgents by supplying the Rebels - Among the men drafted throughout New England are a large number of clergymen; they affecting to observe a hypocritical neutrality, has Rebels, and now they have been selected to try built, manned and fitted out Rebel privateers, and their physical efforts in the same way. No doubt

declaration of war. The Emperor of the vessels have been constructed in this country, an French has repeatedly urged other governments of these nearly 50 are iron-clads. Besides these to join him in openly recognizing the Southern | the Government has purchased about 530 vessels Confederacy, and has only retrained from recog which are now as formidable as navy built craft aizing it himself because, having cunningly We have only 11 first class steamers—that is, tobbed France of her liberty and Italy of her vessels of 2,000 tuns and upward-and only four hopes, he has been attempting to steal part of first rate iron clads; but there are some of those

civil war, as a smart thief takes advantage of a -TRUE, FOR ONCE -The New York Tribune. street fight to pick the pockets of both combat | in a flaming appeal to sustain the conscription ants. The honor and integrity of this republic intimates that if it can be enforced, not a quarter alike demand that this imperial adventurer shall of the men who will thus be armed and used, will ever he sent South.

We believe this .- [Hartford Times.

-THE COMMERCIAL REPORTER AND MR. PUGH'S Speach -A Concinnati Commercial reporter piteously reports to that paper, that he was not ever been fulfilled, and will gladly fight with as allowed to take phonographic notes of Mr. Pagh's

Since political meetings are attended by hired spies, to gather evidence for unwarranted proceedings against public men, these spies are not treated very tenderly when found. Popular patience has about reached its limits.

-That now somewhat numerous class of Abo litionists who discard all further disguises of their val talent of our citizens, just beginning to show real purposes in favoring this war, and boldly itself in numerous improvements in the method declare it to be a war for the uprooting of negro and material of wars, will be suitably developed; savery, may well reflect upon the pointed com-

and from Canada, and the United States, more | The Advertiser admits a communication into powerful than ever before, will embrace this its columns which begins by saving: "It was a whole continent, and, like ancient Rome, practi | strange union that linked us to the South, and cally rule the world - [N. Y. Herald. one that can never be renewed until we have thrust regeneration, lotal and absolute, into the innermost being of our adversory," and winds up by asserting that "our safety is the destruction of

This is the radical doctrine in its naked, mur-Monroe. The Rebel editors in face of their re derous simplicity. It may seem severe to apply the term "murderers" to those who advocate such measures, but it is correct. We ask if it would tempt to appear jolly, as witness the fine bit of have been justificble for the North to have begunrhetoric below from the Richmond Dispatch of a war against the South to "thrust regeneration. total and absolute, into the innermost being" of that section-in other words, to abolish slavery there? No! It would have been murder to have While Paul Jones, in the wretched old hulk of commenced such a war How then does it beon Indiaman an hundred years old, (the Bon come less murderous to divert a war, commenced Homme Richard,) was engaged in the desperate for another purpose, to that object? How can it conflict with the Scraphis, a new English frigate be less criminal to prolong a war begun for the of the first class, just out of port -after a single maintenance of the Government into a war for broadside had riddled her so completely that he the suppression of slavery, which it would have was compelled to lash her to the Englishman to been unjustifiable and wicked to have initiated

Informers. The existence in the North of a class of men. have not begun to fight," was the laconic and who, in the name of patriotism, are acting the pithy reply, and after two hours more of mortal disgraceful part of informers, is one of the most combat he had the proud satisfaction of walking painful circumstances attending our national the Englishman's deck, a victor under circum- troubles. The system of espionage under any stances so desperate that at one time there ap- government is despicable, but in a free country it peared no chance of escape Such is the reward is beyond endurance. When Mr. Seward told of valor when allied to constancy, and directed | Lord Lyons the story of his "magic bell," he exposed the whole history of official wrong itmug-Lincoln, Seward, Halleck, and the whole Yan | urated by the present Administration. But Mr. kee press are hugging themselves in the delusion | Seward, and his colleagues in the Cabinet, would that they already see the end of the war, and that be utterly powerless to carry out their inquisi that end is, to us, the death of our liberty and the torial measures, if it were not for the willing beginning of an interminable servitude. To their tools and emissaries they find existing in every taunts and sneers we reply, in the defiant lan community. They are in fact aided and assisted guage of Paul Jones, "We have not yet begun to by men who claim to be respectable and worthy fight." They think they have seen pitched fields. members of society; but who are only regarded

to June; but as an ice house to a furnace heated pear to be in the execution of his mission. His position among men of character and standing The people have never yet put forth its strength must be irreparably damaged by the knowledge. the offspring of a high and ennobling sense of

From Washington.

A DISASTROUS FEDERAL RECONNOISSANCE-THE SPRENGTH OF GEN. LEE'S ARMY-NUMBER OF Congressional District: CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN THE FIELD-THE PEELING OF THE SOUTHERN PROPLE.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. WASHINGTON, July 24.

While the main body of Gen. Meade's army is east of the Blue Ridge, there is still a portion of it (cavalry) near Hancock and Williamsport. On Tuesday last, July 21, this cavalry force, commanded by Gen. Averill, and supported by the infantry under Gen. Kelly, (the latter officer not being attached to Meade's army, but commanding a large number of troops on the middle been recruited in Green courty for the six part of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad,) made a reconnoissance toward Martinsburg. The affair resulted very disastrously. The enemy were found strongly posted at that place, and, after a seve e engagement, in which our troops fought with determined bravery, we were repulsed and compelled to retreat with heavy loss. I doubt whether "the Government" will allow any account of the affair to be published This affair, and the delest of Gen. Gregg at Shepherdstown, on the 17th, removes all doubt as to the location of Gen. Lee's army. But at what a heavy sacrifice has the information been

The real facts in regard to the actual strength of Gen Lee's army have now been definitely ascertained. He eatered Pennsylvania with 90,000 troops He recrossed the Potomac on the 13th with 75,000, having lost 15,000. His army now consists of the three corps of Longstreet, Ewell greatly superior force, could flank our army at and A P. Hill, each 20,000 strong, and General Stuart's cavalry, 5,000 It is known that two weeks ago there were 20,000 more troops at Richmond, Petersburg and various points on the Peninsula, under Gen D. H. Hill. This officer has now been sent to the southwest, and it is be lieved that these 20,000 troops are now with Gen. Lee, and in co operation with his three corps mentioned above, so that his whole force is now 95,000 strong, and each of the corps is about 26, 000 or 27,000 strong. It is supposed, also, that 30,000 of the troops recently under Gen. Bragg are now on their way to join Gen. Lee, which will swell his numbers to 125,000 troops. When these facts are believed here, it can easily be seen that it is necessary for Gen. Meade to act with

Intelligence from Richmond up to July 20 has been received here. It is evident, from the information thus obtained, that the Southern people, as well as the Confederate authorities, are greatly displeased by their recent reverses on the have in arms is estimated here at only 250,000, his support.-[Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser, namely; 75,000 with Lee, 20,000 near Richmond, 30,000 at Charleston, 10,000 at Mobile, 15,000 under Marmaduke and Price, 50,000 under Bragg, and 30,000 at various detached points. Even if this estimate be correct, there is no reason for believing that the war is any nearer termination now than it was a year ago. That number of troops can be doubled, if necessary, for the fighting population of the South is not half exhausted yet, and as yet our armies have not penetrated the interior of the South. The declaration of the Richmond papers, that the Southern people mand have not yet begun to fight, will be found no idle boast. And it looks very much now as if we will soon have to look active foreign intervention square in the face.

J. Morgan.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says in reference to the capture of

Some anxiety exists as to the terms of the surrender. It is said the militia, Captain Bainbridge, captured Morgan, and acceded to terms of immediate parol, the officers to retain their side arms. The people are indignant that the outlaws should be so favored, and loth to believe

The Commercial thus notices the arrival of MORGAN and staff in Cincinnati:

The field hand of the 111th discoursed "Yan kee Doodle" on the march, which the prisoners endured with complete sang froid. Morgan, on the way, interrogated the Captain commanding the guard, concerning the whereabouts of his brother; his question on that point being answered, he turned and said: "Pass up that whisky." The whisky was passed forward in a canteen, which the General proffered to the Captain, who politely refused. The General then took a long

They were ensconced in the city prison shortly before eleven o'clock. Before locking them up they were deprived of a large number of pistols, which they stated they had been permitted to retain by the terms of surrender. There was about a bushel of pistols, all loaded, stowed away in the office of the city prison last night, all of them revolvers, most of the officers carrying a brace.

Margan is fully six feet high, and of prepossing though not imposing presence. He was attired n a linen coat, black pants, white shirt and light feit hat. No decorations were visible. He has rather a mild face, there being certainly nothing in it to indicate the possession of unusual intellectual qualities.

Col. Ciuke is very tall, rising probably two inches over six feet. He was attired much after the manner of his chief. He is slender, has sandy hair and looks like a man of invincible determination. His countenance is not devoid of certain savage lines, which correspond well with his barbarities as a leader.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus discourses about the surrender

Morgan claims that he surrendered to Captain Burbridge, of the militis of Columbians county, who paroled them. Gen Shackelford, who was hen within a short distance of Morgan, with his whole command, refused to recognize the porol. The question as to the authority of the Captain to issue it will be decided by Gen. Burnside. Quarters at the Ohio penitentiary had been prepared for the reception of Morgan and his offi cers, but this question being raised, they were ordered on to Cincinnati. Gov. Ted is in pos session of information to the effect that the surrender was made to Major Rue, which, if correct, will settle the matter, and Morgan may vet be consigned to imprisonment here until the release the officers of Streight's expedition is effected. This is demanded by the people as a matter of ustice, and will no doubt be full scarried out.

For the Septinel. Shail the Civil Law be Enforced! NASHVILLE, IND., July 25, 1863. EDITOR STATE SENTINEL: Some two weeks

ago, certain citizens of Bartholomew and Brown counties being at Edinburgh in Johnson county. were set upon by a mob, ostensibly because one of the party wore upon his coat a butternut emblem With stones, knives, &c., the narty were driven out of the town, barely escaping with their lives. An affidavit was filed, a few days afterwards, before a Justice of the Peace in chason county, a warrant issued for the parties. accused and placed in the hands of a Constable who visited the town alone and arrested three of

Mr. J. O. Coleman, father of one of the defendants, commanded the Constable to put up his warrant, release the prisoners, and leave the town immediately, or he would have him forth with arrested and taken to Indianapolis, telling him that he was "Marshal." The Constable overpowered did as commanded and returned the warrant with a statement of the facts. when he was directed to call out the power of the county to make the arrest. This he contemplates doing. In the meanwhile two companies of "Home Guards" are drilling, and prepared to back up Coleman in his defiance of the law. So it is reliably re-

Here we have the issue presented. Shall the aw be enforced? The Democracy of the several counties convenient to the scene of hostilities are willing to abide the law, but will submit to noth ing short of that. The excitement is increasing, finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office or at 24), West Washington street.

EDMUND CLARK. willing to abide the law, but will submit to nothand thousands announce their intention to secure the arrest of the culprit. There is therefore, in the matter, danger of a collision, out of which civil war and its attendant horrors may grow. The Governor should at once order the Home Guards to desist from interfering with legal process, and see that the case takes the usual course. Will he do it? For the sake of peace I hope he

-Expressive -We like fine writing when it properly applied; so we appreciate the followburst of elequence in one of our exchanges; "As the ostrich uses both legs and wings when the Arabian courser bounds in her rear-as the winged lightnings leap from the heavens when the thunderbolts are loosed-so does a little negro run when a big dog is after him."

STATE ITEMS.

-The following is the enrollment of the 8th First Class. Second Class. 1,428 donigomery. 2,247

-Allen county has sent 1,695 volunteers to the field, 591 of which were from Fort Wayne. -A fine company of eighty-four men has

-Legal proceedings have been taken against several houses of ill fame in Terre Haute.

month's service HARDBJE

-Seven deserters from various regiments were lodged in juil yesterday, and will be sent to Indianapolis to day Two of them, who were brought from Greene county, are said to be desperate fellows, and have killed three or four men lately -- [Terre Haute Express.

Johnston's Army. The falling back of Johnston's army from Jackson, will not alarm or dishearten anybody acquainted with the situation. Jackson is not naturally a strong position, and the fortifications are merely temporary defenses. Pearl river is easily crossed in summer, and Grant, with a pleasure. If Johnston's forces had anything ike equalled the enemy's in numbers, he might have fought him in force in such a position, but not otherwise. His only policy has been therefore to hold Grant in check, and get his heavy ordnance and supply trains well in the rear before taking a stronger position away from his antago nist, well knowing that he is strengthened and the enemy weakenened the further he pursues beyond a given point in the interior. We are not advised where General Johnston contemplates making the next stand after leaving Jackson; but suppose in the neighborhood of Meridian, at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad and the Southern Mississippi, connecting directly with Selms. He would, of course, desire to protect these lines of railroad as long as possible, and, if sufficiently reinforced, might hold his position Mississippi. His first natural line of defense in this direction, would appear to be the Tombig bee, and next the Alabana; but whether he will go towards Mobile or come this way, we do not Mississippi, but that they are by no means in- know-we suppose the latter. General Johnston number of troops which the Confederates now It behooves the Government and people to go to

-NEW COMMANDANT OF THE POST AT NEW ALBANY .- We learn that Col. C L. Dunham of the 50th regiment has been ordered by Major General Burnside to the command of the post at New Albany, and that he will arrive in the city in a few days to enter upon the discharge of his duties. In view of the strategic importance of New Albany, we have for some time been of the opinion that an officer of military experience and capacity ought to be sent here to assume com

We think Gen. Burnside has been fortunate in assigning Col. Danham to this duty. His courage has been tried on the battle field, and his ca-X. pacity none will question. The people know him and have confidence in his ability and judgment. He is, moreover, thoroughly familiar with the geography and topography of Southern Indiananformation which which, in the event of future raids, would be of immense advantage to the commander of the post here .- [N. A. Ledger.



Has NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISH MENT of the same name in or out of Indianapolis W. & H. GLENN, Proprietors.

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> JAMES IS, PRIETERS LOST.

OST, ON THE 22n. A POCKET DIARY FOR 1863 containing \$7 in bank bill-, \$2 or \$3 in postal currency, some postage stamps, one 50c conveyance stamp, 5 c in coin, and a small bust likeness of S. A. Douglas, also a committeeman's badge for the State Fair of 1857, and "Edmund Clark" written on the first page. The

MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC. REMEMBER THE HOUR WHEN SADLY WE

PARTELS" a reply to "Weeping Sad and Lonely. or When this Cruel War is Over." Song with chorus. Words by Ednor Resider music by B. Frank Waters. The immense popularity of the song which suggested this as a reply, is here fully equalled, the 30th thousand having been reached. For sentiment, both in words and shed by LEF & WALKE, Philadelphia, and for sale at all Music Stores. "I Loved that Dear Old Mag the Best"-

FOR SALEJAMITMAR MTATE YJIAG SUBURBAN LOTS. FOR GARDENS AND RESIDENCES, NEAR THE CITT OF INDIANAPOLIS.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The following Plat will show the Lots, their Size, and their Location NORTHEAST OR., SEC. FIVE, TOWN. FIFTEEN, RANGE FOUR.

tiravel Road. 10.50 Chains. 10:50 Chains. 32 2.05 Acres. 2.20 Acres. 2.40 Acres. 2.24 Acres. 18 436 Acres. 5% Acres Sie Acres. 19 4% Acres. 3% Acres. 5% Acres. 20 434 Aeres. 5% Acres. 5% Actes. 30.42 3% Acres. 414 Acres. 5% Acres. 3.23 Acres. 55 436 Acres. 5% Acres 5% Acres. 5.24 Acres. 4% Acres. 10.4934 556 Acres. 5% Acres. B 416 Acres. GARDENS Hubbard's Brick Tard SUBURBAN RESIDENCES. Nottennast Bessed.

The above Lots are laid out from the N. E. Qr of Sec. 5, in Town. 15. Range 4 East, lying east of the city, and between the National Road and the North Road, just East of Vawter's and McDongal's brick yards and immediately in the neighborhood of the best gardens in the vicinity of the city. The land is very rich and eligibly situated. The sale will rake place on the ground described, just north of National Road, and near Hubbard's brick yard, on MON-DAY, AUGUST 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TERM's -One-fourth cash in hand, balance in three equal annual payments, with interest and morigage to secure

deferred payments. For farther particulars apply to Or to McKERNAN & PIERCE, Real Estate Agents, Indianapolis. SUNDRIES. DRY COODS. FOR SALE: 500 doz. Glass Fruit Jars: 1,000 Gross Corks, all sizes: 1,000 lbs. Sealing Wax; 300 doz. Brushes, of all kinds, sizes and 50 bbls. Coal Oil: 10 bbls. Benzine;

20 bbls. Linseed Oil: 20 bbls. Lard Oil: 50 bbls. Lubricating Oil; 50 bbls. Whiting: 500 oz. Quinine 50 oz. Sulphate Morphia:

10 bales Terra Japonica; 10 cases Mass Liquorice, pure, for To-10 cases Stick Liquorice; 10 bales Sponges, quality various;

800 boxes Glass, all sizes; 500 galls. East India Castor Oil: 8 tuns White Lead, in Oil; 4 bbls. Sp'ts. Turpentine; 22 bbls. Varnish;

16 bbls. Alcohol: 472 lbs. Gum Shellac: 45 bbls. Old Rye and Wheat Whisky; 10 doz. Old London Dock Gin: 40 doz. London Porter: 40 doz. Scotch Ale:

By STEWART & MORGAN. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 40 East Washington Street.

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PRIME GROCERIES. FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &C., SAWYER & WILLIAMS, No. 9 West Washington St.

BARRELS N. O. SUGAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE bags Prime Rio Coffee, in store and for sale low SAWYER & WILLIAMS. No. 9 West Washington street.

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50 KITS NOS. 1 AND 2 MACKEREL, EXPRESSAY for family use, just arriving at SAWY & & WILLIAMS', No. 9 West Washington st. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA FINE TEAS-A Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Blackselected with great care, and for sale low at

SAWYER & WILLIAMS', No. 9 West Washington st. 20.000 POUNDS ARNOLD'S EXTRA BOIL D SAWYER & WILLIAMS, suit the trade.

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> ATTORNEYS. CHAS. W. STAGG.

Attorney at Law

NO. 6 TEMPERANCE HALL. mch19-'63-d1v

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AS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN INDIANAPO-LIS. Rooms over No. 9 Bates House Block, West Miss Doyle intends keeping a Paris Millinery Empori-um, where at all times may be found a full assortment of

Bonnets, Ribbons, French Flowers, Plumes, Bridal Wreaths

And all goods usus ly found in a first class House.

Having brought from the East an experienced Bleacher and Presser, Miss Doyle will pay particular attention to all orders or calls in that line.

Miss D. returns her thanks for past favors and solicits LOST.

to me at 140 West Washington street.

set er DeG; had a band around his neck with small

NEW FEED STORE mirestel II.

OST, JULY 22, A WHITE AND RED SPOTTS D CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, BEST

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Gonorrhea, Gleets, Whites Strictures

COMPLAINTS OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

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FOR THE CURE OF

THE Generrhea, or commonly called Clap, is a dis-gusting malady, and is too well known to require any explanation; it is easy to be got, but it is difficult to get clear of It is a companion that few admire; it per-vades all classes of society—both male and female, rich and poor, both married and single. Atthough so trouble-some in itself, so distressing and sometimes fatal, it is a disease, the treatment of which, has generally been worse than the disease itself. The common fashionable treatment is first to deprive you of all business; then comes a course of starvation—living on bread and tea, water gruel, or some kind of slops; you must then be bled, cupped or leached, combined with museating medicines.

cupped or leached, combined with impressing medicines, injections, lotions, ointments, and warm fomentations. Every few days the medicines are changed; and after some months' treatment in this way, which the patient bears with great fortitude for fear of exposure; he is discharged, or discharges himself, with an irritable uretor, a swelled testicle, an enlargement of the prostrate glands or a disease of the neck of the bladder. This specific, which acts like a charm, with a few doses on those diseases, and is quite pleasant to take, and which has cured thousands in New York, Philadelphis, Baltimore and many of the Southern cities, is a certain and effectual remedy, that makes a rapid andpermanent cure, without regard to diet, drink or exercise, except wrest-

ling, jumping or over-straining. This remedy is unequaled by anything yet discovered for the cure of those
diseases. It is extracted from our own plants, and is perfectly safe, as it is purely regetable. It contains no mercury, so that you can expose yourself to all kinds of
weather, without the least danger from the medicine.
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will have no taste or smell from it, so that you are not
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used with immense success by a regular physician, and confidently recommended to the unfortunate.

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